

# The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.  
NINTH AND GRAND AVENUE.

**Subscription Rates:** By carrier, per week, 10 cents; per month, \$2.50; per quarter, \$7.50; per year, \$25.00. In advance. Single copies, 5 cents. Daily, 10 cents. Sunday, 10 cents. Three months, \$7.50; six months, \$12.50; one year, \$25.00. Daily only, six months, \$12.50; one year, \$25.00. Sunday only, six months, \$12.50; one year, \$25.00. Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), six months, \$7.50; one year, \$12.50.

**Advertising:** For advertising rates, write to the home office, or to J. E. Van Dusen, Special Agency, offices 905-96 E. 10th building, Chicago, and 312-2 Tribune building, New York, agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, for transmission through the mails, as second class matter.

**Weather Forecast for Saturday.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; variable winds.  
For Missouri: Fair in southern, probably showers in northern portion; cooler in northern portion; variable winds.  
For Nebraska: Cloudy, with showers and cooler in extreme eastern portion; northwest winds.  
For Kansas: Cloudy; cooler; west to northwest wind.  
For Colorado: Probably snow flurries; cooler in southern portion; north to northwest wind.

## IN FAVOR OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. William A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, who has been investigating the Indian outbreak in Minnesota and the causes that led to it, makes a report practically exonerating the Indians and severely censuring the whites. In this as in nearly every other outbreak, popular sentiment has immediately crystallized into General Sherman's epigrammatic estimate of the Indian—that the only good one is the dead one. It is hardly but naturally concluded that the native savage in the red man is too assertive to expect him to become completely civilized. Yet it is shown in this instance that the Pillagers have been imposed on by the purchasers of their timber and by the deputy marshals who have used them, under various pretexts, to enhance their fees and to benefit certain boarding house keepers in Minneapolis and Duluth. The only answer United States Marshal O'Connor has made to the charges touching his department is that if Commissioner Jones insists on his criticism of the deputy marshals who have subpoenaed large numbers of Indians, taken them to the cities and cast them adrift without money to return home, then he, the marshal, will have some equally interesting things to say. This is not an altogether complimentary attitude for the peace of official to assume. If he has things to say, why hasn't he said them before? Why does he wait until he is impelled to use them in retaliation? Why any "if"?

The government can not be too rigid in demanding fair treatment of the Indians. The red men should be made submissive to the law, but they should be treated with even more allowance, if a distinction is to be made at all, than the white man who knows the law and the penalty for its violation. If the charges made in Commissioner Jones' report are sustained, somebody should be punished for the ill-treatment of the Minnesota Indians.

## DE ARMOND AND OTHERS.

Congressman De Armond, who is having himself advertised as "the leading candidate for speaker of the Fifty-fifth congress," is trying to outdo the other copperheads of the present campaign. He is not only denouncing the conduct of the war, holding up the administration as an inhuman tyrant toward the country's soldiers, and opposing the logical and manifest destiny of the nation as revealed by the war and the trend of our commerce and civilization, but he is attacking the peace negotiations and the plans of adjustment laid down by the president. He declares that peace is being delayed, not by Spain, but by the president and his advisers, for political effect; that all the terms should have been insisted on when peace was first sought by Spain; that the object of sending an army into Cuba is to keep up a semblance of military operation for the enlightenment of popular sentiment in favor of the administration.

Of course Mr. De Armond knows that final peace is not signed between nations without a formal and tedious treaty. He also knows that most unusual concessions were insisted on and secured by President McKinley in the protocol, and that the adjustment of all the details in this case is fraught with extraordinary difficulties. He knows, furthermore, that United States garrisons are necessary in Cuba in order to secure the establishment of a stable government there, and that the peace commission has declared to Spain that there is no intention on the part of the United States to annex the island, unless annexation should be the wish of the Cubans themselves.

Therefore such drivels as Congressman De Armond has seen fit to present to his hearers in the Missouri campaign can have little effect other than to denote his eminent right to the title of demagogue, for the falsity of his representations is too apparent to require argument.

But the attack upon the president's peace negotiations has a significance in showing the country the kind of men who are seeking to dominate the next congress. Mr. De Armond has gone farther than some of his fellow candidates, but he clearly typifies the general attitude of the Democrats toward the war and its legal fruits. A very large majority of the members of the United States are heartily in sympathy with the purposes and the conduct of the war, and they glory in the achievements of the army and the navy. They are also in sympathy with the administration's peace proceedings, having the greatest confidence not only in the president himself, but in the men who compose the peace commission. What is more, they want to see the plans of the administration for larger territory, greater commerce, a stronger navy, an increased army, a Nicaragua canal and a great merchant marine carried out. The best evidence that the administration's plans are popular is that even the Democrats have been compelled to take up and endorse some of them in their platforms.

But the country does not want to see the president hampered by a hostile congress. It wants to see him with sufficient support to assure the success of the administration's present policies. If our peace progress is slow now, what chance would there be for any progress at all in the final settlement if the nation's representatives should be of Mr. De Armond's mind?

There has never been a time since the civil war when it was more imperative, for the good of the nation at home and for its standing abroad, that the administration should be sustained. If it should not be, the development of our greater nation would be much impeded. The spectacle of a determined partisan fight in the next

congress, giving to the world the impression that the country does not know what it wants or that it does not know how to attain its desires, would be most humiliating. The Democrats, and not the Republicans, have made the issue of sustaining the president a leading one. Mr. De Armond and others of his stripe are showing what a grave mistake it would be for the country to elect a Democratic congress this year.

## NOT AN INGLAIS PROPHECY.

Some days ago The Journal reported from an exchange what purported to be a letter by ex-Senator Ingalls in the New York Journal, written just after the nomination of Mr. McKinley at St. Louis. In this letter the defeat of McKinley by reason of the silver defection, as represented in the Teller bolt, was forcibly and eloquently predicted. The purpose of the reproduction was to show how even an old and experienced politician and statesman may sometimes make mistakes in reading the signs of the times—mistakes which, in the light of subsequent events, are quite amusing. Any man, however, was excusable in 1896 for entertaining fears of the defeat of McKinley by the silver vote. But now comes Mr. Ingalls with a letter of explanation, declaring in language crisp and beautiful that the article in question was not written by him, but by Alfred Henry Lewis, his co-correspondent of the New York paper. It is learned from another source that the article first came to be credited to Mr. Ingalls through a blunder, or at least a peculiarity, in the makeup of the New York Journal, by which the last part of the Lewis letter seemed to be a continuation and conclusion of the Ingalls letter, and this fact led many editors to clip from Lewis what they supposed was written by Ingalls. This was all the more natural because the Lewis letter was written in the style of Ingalls rather than in the usual style of Lewis.

We are truly glad to know that Mr. Ingalls was not stamped by the Teller episode, as he has been in times past by some other episodes.

## SILVER, PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Of all the Populist campaigners in Kansas Mr. Joseph E. Riggs appears to be the only one who is laying much stress on silver. He holds that free coinage is and ought to be the paramount issue in the coming election, and his remarks are worthy of more than a little attention because he has unearthed a brand new reason why our country should forsake its present sound money policy. He presents his argument on humanitarian grounds, and charges that we are about to plunge the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines into terrible suffering by changing them from the Spanish financial system to the American financial system, and the substance of this argument may be judged from the following extract from his speech:

"Think of the 12,000,000 silver using people hurled headlong into the world's scramble for the limited supply of gold, a people who are about to have their silver money stricken down without adding a single dollar to the circulation!"

Aside from Mr. Riggs' inferred opinion that the Spanish financial system is better than the American financial system we desire to call attention to a couple of important errors in the statement quoted. In the first place the effect of bringing these islands under American rule will not be to strike silver down. On the contrary, it will strike silver up. In place of the nondescript silver coins which are worth a certain sum one day and a different sum another day, the American system will establish in Porto Rico and the Philippines a silver currency that remains unvaryingly at par with gold, and Mr. Riggs will find it a difficult task to show that any people may be brought to suffering by placing their money on a stable basis. The second error is in the phrase, "without adding a single dollar to the circulation." This phrase is somewhat ambiguous, but we presume Mr. Riggs intended to say that after these islands are brought under the American financial system their stocks of money will be less than under the Spanish system. A little investigation will show how ridiculous such an assumption is.

In the treasury tables of the world's stock of money, Spain, including her colonies, is shown to have a per capita circulation of \$10.99, of which \$2.74 is in silver. What proportion of this is in circulation in Porto Rico and the Philippines no one knows, but no doubt it is proportional to the demands of business. In the United States the per capita circulation is \$13.74, of which \$1.11 is in silver, though by adding the new populations this per capita will become a little less. Under Spanish rule, therefore, Porto Rico and the Philippines participate in a national currency less than half as great in per capita volume as that in which they will share under American rule.

However, Mr. Riggs seems more particularly exercised because the islanders are about to be deprived of their silver money. It will be observed that they participate under Spanish rule in a per capita silver circulation of only \$2.74, while under American rule it will be \$1.11, or four times as great. And these figures bring us back to a question no silver man has ever attempted to answer: Why is it that the silver circulation in gold standard countries is always greater than in free coinage countries? As a matter of fact, the financial experience of the world shows us that if a people wish to get plenty of silver money into their circulation they must adopt the gold standard. In free silver Mexico we find the per capita circulation of silver is but \$7.90, and in free silver China it is but \$2.08, and in neither of these countries does any other intrinsically valuable money circulate.

Returning to the situation in our new possessions, it may be said that the change in financial systems deprives the islanders of nothing. Whatever silver coins they may now possess will be worth just as much as they ever were, for they never were worth more than they would bring when thrown into the melting pot. American money will be substituted for Spanish money without loss or friction, and nothing more serious may be expected than a little monetary confusion in fixing the new standard of values. And very soon our new populations will come to understand the advantages of doing business with a stable and non-fluctuating currency, and one which is larger in its per capita volume than that of any other great country in the world, with the solitary exception of France.

If Mr. Riggs wanted to find a country which might appear to have some reason for complaining of a per capita contrac-

tion of the currency on account of dealing with the United States he should have selected Hawaii. That country had a per capita circulation of \$9 in gold and \$9 in silver, and now that it has come into the American Union, it must take statistical position with the sterility of states. However, it does not follow because Hawaii can no longer officially boast of having the largest circulation of any country in the world that it will have less money within its borders, nor does it alter the unalterable fact that the amount of money in existence is not a criterion of the money in circulation.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

There is a store in Ottawa out of which seven girl clerks have been married within two years. The reason is easy to explain. The store always advertises that it has "saleswomen" and not "salesladies."

"People with fretful and petulant children should always seek the cause and try to remove it," said Mrs. Thompson-Jones in her last lecture to Topeka mothers. Which reminds us that an Abilene doctor recently read a paper to show that twins always have excellent dispositions.

"I'll not vote again Jerry, he jabers," said an Irishman to the Wichita Eagle. "If the Oregon, Brooklyn, Iowa, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Texas, Topeka, Olympia and Baltimore be not thin ships thin, jiggerah, I never studied arithmetic!"

\*\*\*

"I saw an Indian reading Shakespeare while I was at the Omaha exposition," said a Topeka man, "and for the first time I appreciated how entirely the red man may come under civilization." One would think this Topeka man had never read the papers and didn't know that Haskell had a football team.

\*\*\*

After the Emporia fine set got through exhibiting their heroisms and antiquities old "Forty Gallon Brown" came to the front with a crock that had been in his family seventy-three years, and in which more than \$2,000 worth of butter had been carried to market. Brown's crock certainly can not be listed among what Ingalls calls the "inutilities."

\*\*\*

"No man willingly plunges deeper when he finds his footsteps in the mire," said Stanley in one of his recent speeches. We don't know about that. Leely voluntarily stated to an Atchison audience that he intended to reappoint McNail.

\*\*\*

Nathan Brown is the name of an old colored man who lives in Graham county, the home of the big colored colony from Tennessee. Nathan said to Topics yesterday: "I went down to beach Governor Leely speak de under day, an' he said de Republican party lied to de culled man when hit offered him forty acres an' a mule, and dat de forty acres done been given to de railroads an' de mule sold to de Spaniards. I don't know nuffin 'bout dat mule trade, but I'm gwine to tell you dat I know a powful lot o' niggers who got mule dan forty acres from de Republican party. Dar is five hundred coons in Graham county dat live got a quartah section fer de homestead and a quartah section fer de timber claim, an' I reckon if dar's any nigger who didn't git his forty acres hit was 'cause he didn't move hiset to take hit fer de askin'."

\*\*\*

"We did not manufacture the item, as charged by the lying blabber, but took it from the Kansas City Times, and always try to get the best authority," says the Farmers' Voice, a Populist paper of Cloud county. Which reminds us of the reply made by Ike Bromley when an indignant subscriber complained of the lack of telegraphic news in his paper. "We are poor but honest," said he. "Even our Vatican news is taken from the Sentinel of Rome, N. Y."

\*\*\*

Every since Fred Funston came back from Alaska his friends have been trying to get him to marry and settle down. Charles Scott says that just before Colonel Funston started for California the colonel assured him that he would never marry, adding that he had never yet seen the girl who could stir him into thoughts of love and matrimony. That California girl must have been a powerful hand at stirring, for inside of a month the colonel was done for.

\*\*\*

William H. Lewis, of Cherryvale, has long been conspicuous as the only man in the United States living with a broken neck. He has been declared insane by a jury and will be taken to the asylum. His neck was broken by a bullet and his head is kept erect by an iron and leather stock which sits upon his shoulders.

\*\*\*

However, it cannot be said that as an asylum inmate Mr. Lewis will leave a place in private life which never can be filled. There is the neck of the Populist ticket, and the people have such a good hold, with plenty of muscle to twist.

\*\*\*

The handbills announcing the meetings of Mr. Lipcomb, the socialist nominee for governor, recite that in coming to hear him the people have everything to gain and nothing to lose. And we thought all the time that socialism wanted the people to lose everything they had.

\*\*\*

The Winfield Courier says that up to this time only two Cowley county men have applied for the benefits of bankruptcy, and that there isn't much prospect for more business for the referee. The Courier is overlooking at least one very conspicuous case. Inside of ten days J. Mack Love's kind of politics will be filling a big list of liabilities with no assets to make them good.

\*\*\*

It is marvelous what credence sensible people sometimes give to foolish stories. In Southern Kansas the report got out that the Santa Fe had decided to employ no man who believed in spiritualism, and a Winfield woman wrote to General Manager Frey about it. Mr. Frey replied as follows:

"My Dear Madam:—In reply I will say that the general manager has not issued any instructions in regard to the matter referred to. Yours truly, J. J. FREY."

\*\*\*

Thomas H. Orr, engineer at the Soldiers' home in Leavenworth, has taken a bride in the person of Miss Nannie Matthews, of Winchester. A romance is connected with this event. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Orr and Miss Matthews were lovers, but they drifted apart. Later they renewed the acquaintance and found that each had been true to the other through the quarter of a century.

\*\*\*

After all of the trouble to which the state administration and the politicians have been put in order to secure a vote from the Twentieth Kansas regiment, there is great probability that the men may be deprived of their ballots through circumstances over which no one has control. The constitution of Kansas provides that

the election shall be held "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday" in the month of November, and that the polls shall open at 7 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 6 o'clock in the evening. There is more than a possibility that the Kansas troops en route to Manila will never see this election Tuesday at all, and in that case of course they cannot legally vote.

To explain: It is obvious that if a man started from Greenwich in England and went around the world to the west as fast as the sun travels, or seems to travel, it would be to him the same hour and the same day of the week at every point in his journey until he reached Greenwich again, though he had occupied twenty-four hours, or a full day, in making the trip. Therefore, it is obvious that he must jump a day somewhere in order to be correct with the calendar on his arrival at the place of starting. The geographers have fixed this jumping place at the 19th parallel of longitude, or half way around the world from Greenwich, and every man who crosses this parallel finds that he has instantly advanced a day in the weekly calendar.

Now let us see how this is likely to work with the Twentieth Kansas. Suppose the ships carrying the regiment should arrive at longitude 139 west at exactly 7 o'clock on the morning of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November and should cross this parallel a moment later. At once the men aboard would find themselves engaged in holding an election on Wednesday, and this would be a procedure entirely forbidden by the constitution. Perhaps a few of the boys might be able to deposit their ballots while their ship was crossing the line, and it even is possible to suppose that the captain, being a complacent and kindly disposed man, might be induced to stop when half way over on some such pretext as hanging the weekly wash on the line to dry, but otherwise Colonel Funston will feel in honor bound to call the election off, for he is not the man to defy the constitution.

Longitude 139 west is found in the Pacific ocean about 69 miles west of Honolulu, and it is bound to be there when the Kansas troops arrive, for it never has been known to move. If the good ship Indiana makes the same average time that she did on her voyage over from Manila, she is due to arrive at the line exactly at 7 o'clock on the morning of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Of course adverse or favorable winds might affect her running schedule, and she may vary from the time card half an hour one way or the other, but in any event it is almost certain that our worst fears will be realized and that the Twentieth Kansas will jump election day in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

## MISSOURI POINTS.

"The calamity orators complain of being interrupted when they speak in Hopkins," the Journal says, "by the stock extras that are now going over the road almost daily. These extra trains speak louder than words, you know."

A "Hunt-and-Yep!" society exists and flourishes at York. It isn't a "Rescue the Perishing" affair or anything of that sort, but it is an organization of fearless and determined men who look upon stock thieves as their favorite game.

John Storm seems to be achieving quite as much popularity and to be as well assured of winning the "glory" that he seeks, as a Republican candidate for state senator over in the Sixth district, singular though the coincidence may be, as he is in the title role of "The Christian" on the New York stage.

So popular is J. K. Cubison, the silver-tongued young Republican spellbinder of Kansas City, Kas., in Southwest Missouri that special trains on the electric line from Carthage, Carverville and Webb City were necessary to accommodate the crowds that went over to listen to his campaign speech in Joplin last night.

That Major Hartwig, the well known St. Joe politician, who is abroad on a prolonged wedding tour, is still cosmopolitan, is indicated, the News says, in a letter from him to the effect that on a recent Sunday he attended church in Paris in the morning and attended the great Longchamp races in the afternoon.

Rev. E. F. Trefz, the brilliant young Lutheran preacher who is occupying Major Bettenger's editorial chair in the St. Joe Herald office during the latter's absence as consul at Montreal, is being heartily pelted with bouquets by the Republican newspapers in Northwest Missouri, where he has been doing some particularly good work on the stump for the state and congressional tickets.

General Apaty seems to be having things largely his own way in the Democratic campaign in Pettis county, judging from the following, from the Sedalia Capital: "Democrats as well as Republicans showed their contempt and disgust for Cooney's courtship last night by leaving the court house without even waiting to hear the congressman's usual excuse that 'owing to a bad cold he would not detain them long.'"

Editor Nash, of the Holt Ruster, is enjoying the decidedly unique privilege of, as he says, splashing around in a new pair of boots more than fifty years old. They were taken from the sunken steamer Arabia last spring, and remarkable as it may seem, after lying in the bed of the Missouri river under thirty feet of mud and water for more than half a century, they are entirely sound and as soft and pliable as when they left the maker's hands.

Two Missouri Republicans who are doing effective campaign work are Nelson Crews, of Kansas City, and Dr. Crossland, of St. Joe, the talented colored members-at-large of the state committee. The former has been laboring with excellent results recently in Southwest Missouri, while the latter has made a number of vote-winning talks in the Third district in the special interest of Ed Goodrich, whose brilliant and promising fight against John Dougherty for Dockery's congressional seat is attracting much favorable attention.

The current issue of Colonel J. West Goodwin's Sedalia Bazaar is filled with literature bearing upon the approach of "Field day" in Missouri, the date of which is November 4, next Friday. An effort will be made on that occasion, with the aid of the school children of the state who have become thoroughly interested in the movement, to secure the additional funds necessary for the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of Missouri's lamented son, the children's poet, Eugene Field. The successful outcome of the project, which is practically assured, will be largely due to the unceasing efforts of Colonel Good-

win, with whom it has been a genuine labor of love.

T. Allen McQuary, of Nesho, who is just completing a journey around the world for an Arkansas girl and \$500 in money, is in Lamar, says the Democrat. He arrived here yesterday. In 1896 Mr. McQuary met the daughter of a wealthy Arkansas planter and at some time they became everlastingly infatuated, and concluded to get married. The girl's mother was dead, and she was the only child of the planter. While the father made no objections to the match, still he was loath to give up his only child. The old gentleman was eccentric. He would often remark to McQuary that young men of today were not so heroic and daring as the youth of old, to-day, saying the opportunities were not afforded to try heroism, adding that he would gladly do anything that the old gentleman might require if by so doing he could secure permission to marry the girl. The old planter concluded to test McQuary, and he had drawn up a written contract that he should make a trip around the world within eighteen months; should travel horseback while on land; was to start penniless and earn his living as he journeyed; should neither borrow nor beg; should attend some religious service every Sunday; and several other requirements we cannot mention. And if he should make the trip in the specified time, he should receive permission to marry the girl and be presented with \$500 by the old gentleman. McQuary accepted the contract and signed up before a notary public, Mountain Grove, Mo., was selected as the temporary starting place and he arrived there May 19, 1897.

After turning over what money he had to a friend he secured employment in a printing office and earned enough money to buy his horse, saddle and bridle, costume, Springfield, Mo., was selected as the place where he should begin his novel trip. With great pomp he left there July 4, 1897. He rode to Charleston, S. C., took a steamer to Havana, Cuba; thence to Mobile and New Orleans; from there to Spain; stayed in Spain three days; then to Italy; then to Constantinople; through the Holy Land; through Egypt; down the Red sea and across the Arabian sea to India; to Borneo; to Manila, in the Philippines; to Hong Kong, China; to Japan; across the Pacific to Seattle, Wash.; to Portland, Ore.; up the Columbia river to Snake river; horseback across Idaho and Wyoming to Western Nebraska; received permission to return home on train via Omaha; visited the exposition, and came on to Lamar, where he will remain a few days. He is ahead of time, as he does not have to be in Springfield until November 19. McQuary is 24 years of age, and the girl he is to marry is 18 years.

## Our Fighting Chances.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.  
Words come from New York that in spite of the heavy registration and the almost unexampled enthusiasm in the Republican ranks, Colonel Roosevelt will have a hard fight for the governorship. Colonel Roosevelt is strongly in favor of the expansion policy, and the Democrats, who put party above country, believe that unless he is defeated the McKinley doctrine of peace will be no longer in force. The Democrats in the presidential election of 1900. They find active allies in Carl Schurz and the so-called Independents, who are as violent in the opposition to the expansion policy as the Democrats are in its support. American influence as if they lived in Spain.

It is admitted that Colonel Roosevelt is making a great campaign, and that young men of all parties are flocking to his standard, but the yellow newspapers, the newspaper illustrators, and the certain magazines, more alien in spirit than those published in London, have so misrepresented the army, and have made such mendacious attacks on those intrusted with the conduct of the war, that conservative Republicans fear that the influence will tell against Roosevelt, and that the president must depend mainly on the West to give the Republicans a majority in congress. The publication of this view may cause the Republicans to greater zeal. It certainly ought to stimulate Republicans to redoubled activity in the West.

The president's tour made it clear that the people of the West, without distinction of party, are overwhelmingly in favor of the McKinley doctrine. But to give the president effective support, the people of the West must vote as they cheered. The enthusiasm of the masses will not count unless it is reinforced in votes, most particularly in the congressional districts. Unfortunately, there are a good many such districts in the middle West, which was so patriotic and resolute in the war and so enthusiastic in approval of the president's war policy.

On the face of the returns of 1896 there were shown to be five close districts in Illinois, three of them represented by Republicans and two by Democrats. In the Third district the Republican plurality in 1896 was 58,000; in the Fifth, 20,000, and in the Seventeenth, 90. In the Nineteenth district the Democrats had a plurality of 157, and in the Twenty-first the fusion candidate had a plurality of 462. In Indiana there are three districts represented by Republicans and three by Democrats. There are two close districts in Iowa, represented by Republicans, two in Michigan represented by Democrats, one in Minnesota represented by a Republican, two in Nebraska represented by Republicans, two in Ohio represented by Democrats, two in Oregon represented by Republicans and one in Wyoming represented by a Democrat. Here are twenty-four districts in the West in which Republicans may fight hard to win. Moreover, the names of consideration districts like Lorimer's, Boutwell's and Mills', which for special reasons were safe two years ago, but are in doubt to-day.

Republicans have 20 in the present house, the Democrats 123, and the Populists 27; Republican majority over all, 54. With this large majority Republicans have assumed that there was no danger of losing a seat in the next congress. But there is a possibility of a considerable change in the congressional elections in November as in the presidential year of 1896, or the president will have a Democratic congress opposing him at every step in negotiations with Spain. If the West lives up to its convictions the Fifty-sixth congress will be as strongly Republican as the Fifty-fifth.

## Cliff Him Down.

From the Chicago Tribune.  
One of those low-browed, narrow-minded men who occasionally fall from a freak of fate into a professional chair has taken the opportunity of rebuking the students at a medical college in Missouri for devoting their time to athletic sports. We are not surprised to learn that the students, justly indignant at such hardihood and cross ignorance, have announced that they will not return to the college next year, and will so inveigh against the deplorable methods of the institution that grass will grow in the lecture rooms and the buildings will crumble and decay. We may regard it merely a coincidence that immediately after the appearance of this resolution on the part of the students in Missouri the professors at the Chicago university got together and organized a gym club, thereby relieving themselves of all imputation of prejudice against athletics and endeavoring themselves to young men who have high ideals and lofty aspirations concerning the proper college curriculum. It seems rather hard that an institution should suffer through

the careless remarks of a single professor who lacks the right appreciation of his high calling, but when a man is so brutally short-sighted as to declare that "medical students cannot study medicine and qualify themselves to be intelligent and useful physicians if they spend half their time in games and sports," he must be rebuked even if the students leave in a body. We are glad to see the young men of Missouri so prompt in their repudiation of such pernicious professorial sentiments, and we trust that other institutions of learning will take warning in time.

## Democratic Logic.

From the St. Louis Mirror.

"The war is a failure," say the Democrats. Certainly. Porto Rico is ours. Cuba is free. The flag flies over Manila. Theodore Roosevelt is a failure. "Joe" Wheeler is a failure. "Curvosa" is a grand success. Montezuma is a grand success.

A mark is not set up to be hit, but to be missed. The way to fight a war is to fight it so as to lose.

Spain got all of the glory out of the recent conflict. The United States should be ashamed of itself, for going back on Democratic desires.

Yes! The Democratic party told us all along the country was going to the demilitarization bow-wow; that everybody was "hooked" that patriotism was dead; that the abandonment of desolation had come. Mr. Bryan had gone about shrieking, "Woe to Jerusalem!"

And the war hasn't justified all this. Therefore, the war is a failure! cry the Democrats.

Sure! They told us that the gold standard barred property, that it was responsible for low prices, closed factories, high interest, idle labor.

The gold standard is still here. We have high prices, open mills, busy workmen, low interest, diminishing business failures, general commercial activity.

Therefore the gold standard is a failure. The facts don't agree with the Democratic theory. So much the worse for the facts.

The people are not in a hurry. They have no one to whom to tell their troubles. They have no troubles to tell. They miss "the luxury of woe." Pity the poor farmer who, having paid off his mortgage, has lost his house for not being able to pay the price of the poor calamity, who can't get any one to listen to him. Pity the war critic who shows how victory was achieved by mistake.

It's too bad. Didn't the Democrats tell us that the moneyed people were all traitors? They did. All those people who grow wealthy under the gold standard were atrophied in their patriotism.

Well, those wealthy folks are failures, too. They raised money and equipped regiments. They gave their yachts to the government. They founded hospitals and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in relieving sick soldiers. Their boys enlisted. Some of them died. Their girls went to the front as nurses.

That's what the infamous gold standard did for those wealthy wretches. A man had a delusion that he was dead. He went to a doctor. The doctor told him that a dead man wouldn't bleed if cut. The man agreed to that. The doctor cut the man's finger. The cut bled.

"There," said the doctor, "that proves you're not dead." "Oh, no," said the man, "that proves that a dead man bleeds."

The war is a failure. The gold standard is a failure. The success of both proves the Democrats are right.

## Davis' Twisted Facts.

From the Detroit Tribune.  
Richard Harding Davis is likely to suffer no little loss of reputation in consequence of making a savage attack on General Shafter in Scribner's Magazine. It is a pretty widespread opinion that Davis distorted the facts and twisted the facts to regard Shafter and the public is disposed to regard his article as the product of unreasonable malevolence.

But now comes the Argonaut, of San Francisco, to point out that Davis misstated facts to prop up his trade against Shafter. The Argonaut calls attention to his vivid description of Colonel Roosevelt leading the charge on San Juan. "With sword in hand he put spurs to his charger and boldly led the charge," says Davis. "He made himself a conspicuous mark for the enemy," says Davis.

"Nothing of the kind," says the Argonaut. The Argonaut read Davis' original "Epithet" in the Argonaut. He read that in those dispatches Davis reported that Colonel Roosevelt was dismounted. Another correspondent says his horse was shot early in the engagement. But Davis proceeds: "In his shirt sleeves, carrying a musket, his white suspenders distinguished him from his men, the gallant Roosevelt marched up the hill."

There you have Davis before and after. He was mistaken when he reported his "facts" to the Herald, or else he was mistaken when he wrote the "facts" for Scribner's. His mistake in either case shows that he is unreliable. Even the yellowest of yellow journalists have not been imposed upon as Scribner's was imposed upon by Davis. A yellow journalist may publish a lie, but it won't rub it in.

## What Roosevelt Promises.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Colonel Roosevelt has begun in earnest his campaign for the governorship of New York, and his speeches give evidence that he purposes to force the fighting.